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NUMBER 4, 1 July 1950

SUMMARY: To date, available monitored foreign radio broadcasts yield only one Communist reference to the President's 30 June announcement authorizing the use of American ground forces in Korea. This comes from Soviet-controlled Berlin which cites the President's latest decision as further "proof" of the now-familiar Soviet-Communist charge that U.S. "aggression" in Korea had been thoroughly and deliberately prepared. Otherwise, comments from Soviet-Communist sources add few new elements to their propaganda line. They continue to associate the American "aggression" with the need for intensified efforts in conjunction with the Stockholm-Appeal "peace campaign."

Western-oriented radios have reported the announcement very briefly, and as yet without comment. Prior to the announcement, however, several sources considered that such a decision would be "inevitable." Other comment on Korean developments indicates concern with their effect on the United Nations.

Broadcasts from India, Egypt, and Indonesia continue to emphasize their neutrality. Belgrade broadcasts, avoiding comment, merely report events at Lake Success.

WHAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS? Although Soviet Satellite radios are all critical of the alleged American attitude toward the U.N., the clandestine "Free Greece" radio is manifestly contemptuous. It declares that the Charter has become "a piece of paper used by Truman to get the rust off his bayonets." Albanian and Polish broadcasts, insisting that Washington has struck a heavy blow at the Charter, recapitulate Soviet efforts to augment the authority of the United Nations. Warsaw reiterates the Soviet contention that the U.N. resolutions are not binding since "at the present moment the Security Council is not functioning." The LONDON DAILY WORKER argues that the West "has reduced the once-respected Security Council of the United Nations to a discredited American-controlled rump" by preventing the participation of the Soviet Union. A Stockholm broadcast, rejecting the idea of active Swedish participation

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in the Korean fighting, feels there is a "serious" possibility that present developments may "lead to the country's membership in the U.N. being transformed into a sort of de facto membership of a widened Atlantic Pact." But it also quotes AFTONBLADET as endorsing the State Department's argument that past performance shows the Soviets do not always interpret abstention to mean a veto in Security Council deliberations, and as finding that Soviet efforts to "sabotage" the U.N. have failed. Other Western broadcasts express the belief that the American decisiveness in Korea will lead to a strengthening of the United Nations.

**WHAT OF THE "PEACE CAMPAIGN"?**: Interest in the effect of Korean developments on the Soviet-Communist "peace campaign" is indicated in both Communist and Western broadcasts. The North Korean radio reports that the All-Korea National Committee of Peace Partisans has appealed to the World Peace Committee in Paris "to take appropriate steps" in the light of American intervention. (This appeal adds a new charge to Pyongyang's list of invidious stories about the United States; it emphasizes that, despite the fact that the President did not announce American air cover until 27 June, American aircraft engaged in "brutal bombings" of urban and rural areas in North Korea "from the very moment the Syngman Rhee traitor gang launched the invasion.") Soviet-controlled German sources are also reported to be calling for greater "activation" of the "peace campaign." And Radio Moscow continues to invoke Korean events as a fundamental reason for signing the Stockholm "Peace" Appeal; but its allusions in this context are still relatively temperate compared to the vituperation evinced in comment from other Communist media. Western sources reflect cynicism over the "peace campaign."

**WHAT OF THE ATOM BOMB?**: Again there is only one monitored mention of the atom bomb in material about the Korean situation. The French Communist HUMANITE declares that the U.S., faced with the problem of supporting a South Korean army "surrounded by the hostility of the people, can find only one solution: to destroy not only the people but the army. Hence the plan of using the A-bomb, a mass extermination weapon." This alleged plan, however, is not elaborated.

NUMBER 5, 2 July 1950

**SUMMARY:** The President's 30 June decision authorizing the use of American ground forces in Korea has been reported in monitored foreign broadcasts; but so far there have been surprisingly few comments. Nor have there been many comments about the progress of the Korean fighting. But several Communist sources have tentatively injected into their propaganda the idea that the North Koreans will eventually be successful and that, in Moscow's words, "(imperialist) military adventures bring nothing but complete failure." Ho Chi Minh's Vietnam radio has finally broadcast its first comments on the Korean situation. They mirror, without a single distortion, the established Communist version of events. Pyongyang has finally taken explicit note of the President's decisions in a violent attack against them by North Korean Foreign Minister Pak; but the text of his address has not yet been received in Washington.

Radio Moscow continues to broadcast "evidence" of America's long-term and deliberate preparations for aggression. The righteousness of the USSR's early withdrawal of its occupation troops from Korea is contrasted with the allegedly long American delay in this respect; and the Soviet radio's other stereotyped charges about America's economic, political,

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and military degradation of South Korea are said to "prove" of U.S. preparations and intentions. Both Moscow and Pyongyang report world-wide popular opposition to America's "criminal aggression"; the Soviet people are said to lead all the rest in the profundity of their indignation. Moscow's first allusion to the atom bomb in the Korean context appears in a broadcast reporting British M.P. Roberts' request for a Parliamentary debate on the subject. Roberts' attitude is likened to that of the "American cannibals" and is presented as another argument for intensifying the "peace campaign."

Western-oriented radios yield sporadic speculations on the nature of the next Soviet move. Radio Belgrade continues to emphasize Yugoslav impartiality in reporting events. South Korean broadcasts are still disseminating reports about the actual or imminent recapture of Seoul; they also warn (as does Pyongyang) against rumors and enemy propaganda.

THE KOREAN "PEOPLE" WILL TRIUMPH: The only Communist generalization about the North Korean military progress appears in a broadcast from Ho Chi Minh's Vietnam radio: "The military situation in Korea during the last few days shows that success will be with the Korean People's Democratic Republic Government, a government which represents all the people of Korea." Other Communist sources, while avoiding such a generalization, are beginning to hazard occasional expressions of confidence in the ultimate victory of the Korean Communists. The Chinese Communist Peace Committee declares, for example, that just as Formosa is certain to be liberated so "the Korean people are certain to triumph." A Soviet Home Service broadcast claims that "the people of Korea who have known true freedom will be able to defend it." And Radio Warsaw ridicules the U.S. for "seeking further defeats" in Korea.

THE ATOM BOMB: Radio Moscow's first reference to the atom bomb in the Korean context appears in a broadcast about British "imitators" of the "American cannibals." Citing the President's earlier "boasting" about his personal responsibility for the use of the atomic bomb on Japan, the commentator notes the recent suggestion that Parliament debate the use of the atomic bomb in Korea and claims that "Churchill's party colleague, Roberts, . . . openly called for the dropping of an atomic bomb on the peaceful cities of North Korea." The commentator, however, does not elaborate further on this claim; instead, he uses it as an inducement to those who oppose such "bloodthirsty demands" to "sign the Stockholm Appeal."

AMERICA'S ECONOMIC MOTIVES: Soviet-Communist explanations of practically all American policies and actions habitually include allusions to the U.S. "economic crisis" and to the consequent readiness of the American imperialists to engage in any immoral undertaking that might serve to delay or mitigate the crisis. And Soviet Satellite radios are now arguing that American intervention in Korea is primarily motivated by aggressive-imperialist ambitions which include not only political aspirations but the desire to avert the economic crisis hanging over the country. American industrialists are said to yearn for the profits to be gained from this "aggressive adventure."

WHAT WILL THE USSR DO NEXT?: Western speculation about the nature of the next Soviet move ranges from the London observation that the USSR can withdraw from Korea because she has "carefully" avoided direct and specific commitments, to a rumor, reported from Stockholm by Rome radio, of "an ingenious plan which . . . consists in ordering Mao Tse-tung to contribute to the Communist forces in Korea with a Chinese army." In this connection sources in Tokyo and Formosa are reported to have noted movements of Chinese Communist forces in the direction of the Yalu-River boundary between Manchuria and Korea. Ankara adds to the speculation with the report of a statement by Senator Harry Cain to the effect "that the Korean war was possibly a Soviet maneuver to distract attention from a strong Soviet attack on Western Europe or the Middle East--which might come in the near future."

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